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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/777,703	02/12/2004	Mark Depietro	D02981	5724
43471 Motorola, Inc. Law Department 1303 East Algonquin Road 3rd Floor Schaumburg, IL 60196	7590 08/07/2008		<div>EXAMINER</div> <div>FEATHERSTONE, MARK D</div> <div>ART UNIT</div> <div>PAPER NUMBER</div> <div>2623</div>	
			<div>NOTIFICATION DATE</div> <div>08/07/2008</div>	<div>DELIVERY MODE</div> <div>ELECTRONIC</div>

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

Docketing.Schaumburg@motorola.com
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Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/777,703

Applicant(s)

DEPIETRO ET AL.

Examiner

MARK D. FEATHERSTONE

Art Unit

2623

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 July 2008.
2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-22 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-22 is/are rejected.
7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SF/ICE)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Amendment

Response to amendment filed 7/07/2008. Claims 1-3, 5, 8-9, 12, and 14 have been amended. Claims 1-22 are pending.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 3, and 12 have been considered but are moot in view of the new grounds of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.
2. Claims 1-3, 8-14, and 19-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being unpatentable over Birks et al, US PG Pub # 20030192054, in view of Krisbergh et al, US Patent # 5999970.

With regard to Claim 1, Birks discloses:

A method for expanding the functionality of a content receiver comprising the steps of:

Receiving a command from a downstream content receiver (paragraph 0017;

Birks describes a set top box (i.e. content receiver) sending a request to a server upstream); and

Executing the command if the command is not directed to a server further upstream (paragraph 0034; Birks describes a content stream provided to a user upon request, thus executing the request command from the user)

Birks fails to disclose that the content receiver is a set top box receiver requesting access to the internet and wherein executing the command provides access to the Internet to said downstream content receiver. Krisbergh discloses an internet access system through a consumer set top receiver that sends a command to an upstream receiver, the upstream receiver receives the command and sends it to an ISP server further upstream for processing. The ISP then sends the requested information back to the upstream receiver, and then to the consumer set top receiver (Figure 1, item 16 settop converter; item 36 upstream receiver to receive command from settop converter; item 60 ISP to deliver content; column 4, line 45 - column 5, line 25; Krisbergh illustrates and describes a network in which a user can direct a command to an ISP to receive information. The command is sent to the cable head-end, and then forwarded further upstream to the ISP). Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the system of Birks that forwards commands upstream with the feature of Krisbergh that forwards commands upstream to an Internet service provider. The advantage would have been to provide the customer with Internet service without the need for the customer to acquire the usual equipment such as a computer. The customer could use their TV set to view the Internet, as disclosed by Krisbergh.

With regard to Claim 2, Birks, in view of Krisbergh discloses the method of claim 1, by disclosing a system that forwards commands to a device further upstream, however fails to specifically disclose sending the command if the command is directed to a server further upstream. Krisbergh discloses sending an unexecuted command to a server upstream if the command is directed to the upstream server (column 5, lines 10-25; Krisbergh clearly describes sending an unexecuted command that is received from the user at the head-end that is directed to an ISP further upstream). Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the system of Birks with the feature of Krisbergh to send the unexecuted command to the server further upstream so that the proper recipient of the command can execute it properly and deliver the requested information.

With regard to Claim 3, Birks, in view of Krisbergh discloses the method of claim 2 by disclosing a system that forwards a command received at the head-end upstream receiver (corresponding to an augmentation unit) from a downstream receiver to an upstream ISP (corresponding to an augmentation unit further upstream) to provide Internet access to the user. Krisbergh further discloses the step of directing an unexecuted command to a server further upstream comprising the steps of:

Receiving data packets addressed to an upstream augmentation unit (column 5, lines 10-25; Krisbergh clearly describes depacketizing data received at the upstream augmentation unit);

Generating a modulated carrier signal according to the data packets and conveying the modulated carrier signal to an upstream interface (column 5, lines 10-15; Krisbergh clearly describes forwarding the commands to the source (ISP) by way of a CSU/DSU to modulate the signal).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the system by adding this feature taught by Krisbergh to forward the command further upstream to an ISP, with the intent to process internet commands at the ISP and deliver the requested information to the user.

With regard to Claim 8, Birks, in view of Krisbergh discloses the method of claim 3 in that they disclose a method of forwarding a command to an upstream receiver for processing. Birks further discloses wherein the command received is a record command and the step of executing the command comprises the steps of:

Receiving a content stream from an upstream signal source, and recording the content stream (paragraph 0017, Birks describes that a program can be recorded on request, with the request propagating back through the network to the server)

With regard to Claim 9, Birks, in view of Krisbergh, discloses the method of claim 3 in that they disclose a method of forwarding a command to an upstream receiver for processing. Birks further discloses wherein the command received is a play command and the step of executing the command comprises the steps of:

determining what content is requested for play; retrieving the requested content; and directing the retrieved content to the downstream content receiver (paragraph 0042; Birks discloses a "play" command that causes the streaming of the stored program)

With regard to claim 10, Birks, in view of Krisbergh, discloses the method of claim 9 by disclosing a system that receives a play command upstream from the content receiver, wherein the step of directing the retrieved content to the downstream content receiver comprises the steps of: modulating a carrier signal according to the content stream; combining the modulated carrier signal with a multiple carrier signal; and conveying the combined signal to the downstream content receiver (Examiner takes *Official Notice* that using a multiple carrier signal to convey data is well-known and widely used in the art, and would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to employ.

With regard to claim 11, Birks, in view of Krisbergh, discloses the method of claim 9 in that they disclose directing a retrieved content to a downstream receiver. Birks further discloses wherein the step of directing the retrieved content to the downstream content receiver comprises the steps of:

Modulating the carrier signal according to the content stream; and

Conveying the modulated carrier signal to the downstream content receiver in lieu of a multiple carrier signal (paragraph 0034; Birks clearly discloses modulating the stream to a user upon request via a point-cast technique)

Claims 12-14, 19-22 are rejected as applied to claims 1-3 and 8-11 respectively.

3. Claims 4 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Birks, in view of Krisbergh, in further view of "Handelman et al, US PG PUB # 20040016002".

With regard to claim 4, Birks, in view of Krisbergh, discloses the method of claim 1 (see claim 1 rejection) by disclosing a system that forwards a command received at an upstream receiver to a server further upstream for processing; however, they fail to disclose the following:

further comprising the step of configuring a downstream content receiver to forward commands upstream if the downstream content receiver had not been previously configured to do so

Handelman, in his application discloses a system to reconfigure a consumer device from a remote location. In paragraph 0050, Handelman discloses a method of reconfiguring a downstream content receiver so that the reconfigured device is capable of executing an application on the communication network.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to combine the system of Birks in view of Krisbergh with the reconfiguration device of Handelman in order to create a device that handled commands from a subscriber device without the need to physically replace the

subscriber device to add the functionality. The advantage of such a system would reduce costs associated with adding functionality.

Claim 15 is the apparatus to perform method claim 4, and is rejected on this basis.

4. Claims 5 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Birks, in view of Krisbergh, in further view of Handelman in further view of Hamilton, US Patent # 7305357.

With regard to claim 5, Birks, in view of Krisbergh, in further view of Handelman; discloses the method of claim 4 (see claim 4 rejection). However, they fail to specifically disclose the following:

The firmware patch that causes the processor to:

Fragment an unexecuted command into one or more data packets;

Generate a modulated carrier signal according to the data packets; and

Convey the modulated carrier signal to an upstream augmentation unit

Hamilton, in his patent, discloses a method of sending customer requests issued in the form of data packets forwarded over Ethernet to a server (column 15, lines 56-60).

A person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention would have found it obvious to add this feature to the system taught by Birks, in view of Krisbergh, in further view of Handelman as it is a known and widely used way to transfer data.

Claim 16 is the apparatus to perform method claim 5, and is rejected on this basis.

5. Claims 6-7 and 17-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Birks, in view of Krisbergh in further view of Hamilton, US Patent # 7305357.

With regard to claim 6, Birks in view of Krisbergh discloses the method of claim 1 (see claim 1 rejection) by disclosing a system that forwards a command received at an upstream receiver to a server further upstream, however they fail to specifically teach the following feature, which Hamilton does.

Wherein the step of receiving a command from a downstream receiver comprises the steps of: Receiving a data packet from a downstream interface according to a delivery address (column 15, lines 56-60; Hamilton discloses sending the command as a data packet, which inherently has to be addressed properly to reach its destination)

Associating the data packet with a network message (column 15, lines 53-60, Hamilton describes converting the received commands into suitable instructions)

Directing a network message to a command parser that executes a command contained in the network message (column 15, lines 53-60; Hamilton describes the commands being understood by the media server in order to executes them)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to add this feature to the system taught by Birks in order to receive

commands from a downstream receiver in a conventional way as is a standard in the art.

Claim 7 is rejected on the same basis as claim 6. As stated, Hamilton describes the process of receiving a signal from a downstream source, extracting a command from it, and converting this information into packets that are understood by the server.

Claims 17-18 are the apparatus claims to perform method claims 6-7, and are rejected on this basis.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will

the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Contact

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to MARK D. FEATHERSTONE whose telephone number is (571) 270-3750. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 AM - 5:00 PM M-F US Eastern.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Andrew Koenig, can be reached on (571) 272-7296. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Mark Featherstone/ - Assistant Examiner

Art Unit: 2623

/Andrew Y Koenig/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2623